

BACKGROUND

Early HIV detection and preventive strategies such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) are critical to reducing new HIV infections. Ambulatory care settings provide a unique opportunity to offer HIV point-of-care testing (POCT) and immediate linkage to prevention services for at-risk populations.

As of Aug 1, 2025, UMC ambulatory clinics have performed over 18,926 HIV POCTs. The latest initiative of UMC Wellness Center is focusing on is increasing uptake of HIV PrEP through nurse-driven initiatives in Ambulatory Care.

PURPOSE

This clinical project proposes the integration of rapid POCT with same-visit PrEP education and referral in ambulatory care. The goal is to improve HIV prevention efforts by increasing awareness and access to PrEP among patients who test HIV-negative.

METHODS

The proposed intervention involves offering HIV POCT to eligible patients during visit. Patients who receive a non-reactive result will be assessed for HIV risk factors and provided with brief, targeted counseling on PrEP on after visit summary (AVS). Those identified as appropriate candidates will be offered a referral to the Wellness Center, with nurse navigators coordinating follow-up, ensuring patients are linked to care and supported throughout the process.

FREE RAPID HIV TESTING CALL 702-207-TEST (8378)

PrEP and PEP are methods for preventing HIV infection that involve taking HIV medicines. When you take steps to protect yourself against a disease, like HIV, it's called prophylaxis. PrEP and PEP are for people who don't have HIV, but are at risk of getting it.

PrEP Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

Daily PrEP reduces the risk of getting HIV from sex by more than 90 percent when taken correctly. Among people who inject drugs, it reduces the risk by more than 70%.

PrEP is for people, regardless of sexual orientation, who **don't** have HIV but are at risk of getting it by:

- ✓ Having sex with a partner with HIV
- ✓ Having sex with people whose HIV status is unknown
- ✓ Sharing injection drug equipment

PrEP can be prescribed by any healthcare provider. You must take an HIV test before beginning PrEP to be sure you don't already have HIV and to ensure you're taking it correctly.

PrEP can be taken as a pill or an injection. PrEP and cost assistance programs are available through drug manufacturers and community health centers.

PEP Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

PEP must be started within 72 hours (3 days) after you may have been exposed to HIV. The sooner you start PEP, the better. Every hour counts.

PEP is for people, regardless of sexual orientation, who **do** have HIV but may have been exposed to HIV in the last 72 hours through:

- ✓ Having sex with a partner with HIV
- ✓ Having sex with people whose HIV status is unknown
- ✓ Sharing injection drug equipment

PEP is effective in preventing HIV when taken correctly, but not 100 percent. Always use condoms with sex partners and use safe injection practices.

PEP should be only used in emergency situations. If you are at high risk for HIV, talk to your healthcare provider, or an emergency room, to explore your options for PrEP.

For more information on how to get on PrEP or PEP in Southern Nevada, please visit www.umnv.org/prep or call (702) 759-1381 to connect with a PrEP Navigator.

PRUEBAS RÁPIDAS DE VIH GRATUITAS CALL 702-207-TEST (8378)

PrEP y PEP son métodos para prevenir la infección del VIH que incluyen tomar medicamentos contra el VIH. Cuando tomas medidas para protegerte contra enfermedades como el VIH, se le llama profilaxis. PrEP y PEP son para personas que no tienen el VIH, pero que están en riesgo de contraerlo.

PrEP Profilaxis Pre-Exposición

Tomar PrEP diariamente reduce el riesgo de contraer el VIH por relaciones sexuales en más del 90% cuando se toma correctamente. Con relación a las personas que se inyectan drogas, reduce el riesgo a más del 70%.

El PrEP es para todas las personas independientemente de su orientación sexual, que no tienen VIH pero están en riesgo de contraerlo:

- ✓ Tener relaciones sexuales con una pareja con VIH
- ✓ Tener relaciones sexuales con personas cuyo estado de VIH es desconocido
- ✓ Compartir equipos para uso de drogas inyectables

PrEP puede ser recetado por cualquier proveedor de salud. Debes realizar una prueba de VIH antes de comenzar PrEP para asegurarte de que no tienes VIH y cada 3 meses mientras lo estás tomando.

Usar condones sigue siendo importante cuando estás tomando PrEP. PrEP y las pruebas de VIH están disponibles a través de los fabricantes de medicamentos.

La mayoría de los seguros médicos en Nevada cubren PrEP y las pruebas de VIH. Si no estás seguro, consulta con tu proveedor de salud o un médico en la sala de emergencias de inmediato para explorar tus opciones para reducir tu riesgo de contraer VIH.

PrEP Profilaxis post-exposición

PrEP debe comenzar a tomar dentro de las 72 horas (3 días) posteriores a la exposición al VIH. Pero cuanto antes comience PrEP, es mejor. Cada hora cuenta.

PrEP es para todas las personas independientemente de su orientación sexual, que no tienen VIH pero pueden haber estado expuestas al VIH en los últimos 72 horas:

- ✓ Sexo (por ejemplo, si el condón se rompió)
- ✓ Compartir equipos para uso de drogas inyectables
- ✓ Agresión sexual

PrEP es efectiva para prevenir el VIH cuando se toma correctamente, pero no es el 100%. Siempre usa condones con tus parejas sexuales y practica seguridad en el uso de drogas inyectables.

PrEP solo debe usarse en situaciones reduciendo tu riesgo de VIH de emergencia. Si eres una persona con alto riesgo de contraer VIH, visita el Distrito de Salud del Sur de Nevada, el proveedor de salud o un médico en la sala de emergencias de inmediato para explorar tus opciones para reducir su riesgo de contraer VIH.

Para más información sobre cómo obtener PrEP o PEP en el Sur de Nevada, por favor visita www.umnv.org/prep o llame al (702) 759-1381 para conectarse con un navegador de PrEP.

Educational materials including a flyer in English and Spanish in addition to the electronic referrals to Wellness Center through EPIC will be utilized to support clinical decision-making.

SAY YES TO THE HIV TEST

TO SCHEDULE YOUR APPOINTMENT
CALL 702-207-TEST

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2023, more than 2.4 million cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis were reported in the United States.

In 2024, Clark County reported the following STI case totals:

- New HIV cases: 525 (up from 488)
- Chlamydia: 11,898 (down from 12,562 in 2023)
- Gonorrhea: 5,109 (down from 5,763)
- Primary and Secondary Syphilis: 368 (down from 554)

RESULTS

Expected outcomes from this project are:

- Increased uptake of HIV POCT in ambulatory care
- Improved identification of PrEP-eligible patients
- Higher rates of PrEP referrals and initiation among HIV-negative individuals
- Enhanced patient education and engagement in HIV prevention
- Enhanced staff training and workflow integration for routine HIV risk screening
- Evaluation of implementation success through tracking testing rates, referral numbers, and patient engagement metrics over a 3-6 month pilot period.

CONCLUSIONS

This initiative demonstrates nursing innovation, evidence-based practice, and transformational leadership by embedding routine PrEP counseling into standard care. Through a patient-centered approach, it bridges the gap between HIV screening and prevention, strengthens early intervention, and promotes long-term outcomes. By aligning with national public health priorities, this model advances the goal of ending the HIV epidemic while exemplifying nursing's role in driving quality, safety, and equity. If successful, it offers a scalable framework replicable across outpatient settings, showcasing nursing excellence in health.

REFERENCES

See poster author for reference list

University Medical Center | 1800 Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102

November 2025